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Descriptions of New Species of COLEOPTERA from the Pacific Coast of the United States.

BY G. R. CROTCH, M. A. CANTAB.

[The descriptions here published were the last prepared by Mr. Crotch, and were intended to make a companion paper to those by Dr. Horn and myself. Many species which he desired to describe, belonging to families to which he had given special attention, remain undetermined, the rapid progress of the pulmonary phthisis which caused his death, having rendered all scientific labor impossible. I have, by the kind permission of Mr. W. D. Crotch, retained a series of the unnamed forms, which will be investigated fully at a future time.—LEC.]

Omus sequoiarum, n. sp.—Closely allied to *O. californicus*, but rather longer and markedly broader and stouter; the labrum is produced in front, instead of being transverse or at most convex; the antennæ are clearly thicker and shorter; the thorax is broader and shorter and less constricted at the base, the sides are more rounded, the disc is much less wrinkled, without being as smooth as in *O. Audouini*; the elytra are also broader and more convex. L. 17.5 mm.

Very distinct by the form of the thorax, which is so broad that the side pieces are not visible from above, as is the case in the other species. Found at present only at Calaveras in the Sierra Nevada, originally by Mr. Edwards, and afterwards by myself, in June, 1873. I have seen in all 20 specimens precisely similar.

O. Edwardsii, n. sp.—Again allied to *O. californicus*, but longer, and a generally larger insect; the antennæ are much stouter (being in fact thicker than in any other species), the labrum is convex in front, head broad, superciliary ridge obsolete; thorax as broad in front as it is long, sides straight, oblique, much narrowed towards the base, disc feebly wrinkled as in *O. sequoiarum*; elytra with the sides more parallel and less ventricose. L. 17.5—18 mm.

This is a larger and stronger insect than the others, with thick antennæ, heavy femora and longer tarsi. All the known specimens (6 in number) come from Lake Tahoe where it was first found by Mr. Henry Edwards, and again by myself. I have great pleasure in dedicating this species to its original captor, who had already detected the distinctness both of this and the preceding species.

Hydroporus (Cœlambus) unguicularis, n. sp.—Elongate ovate, fulvous, breast and abdomen black; head finely punctulate with smooth spaces; thorax transverse, sides slightly rounded, punctulate, disc nearly smooth, with a small black central mark and a linear fovea, base and apex faintly black; elytra regularly elongate-ovate, closely and finely punctate throughout, each

with the suture (very narrowly) and three lines black, almost entire, a fourth line is broadly interrupted in the middle and at the apex. ♂ anterior tarsi short, broad, 3d joint deeply bilobed, external claw thickened, internal reduced to half the ordinary size, so as to appear rudimentary. L. 5.5 mm.

British Columbia, one male. Resembles *H. parallelogrammus* of Europe.

Hydroporus (Cœlambus) masculinus, n. sp.—Somewhat obovate, pointed behind, pale fulvous, breast and abdomen black; head very finely punctulate; thorax short, transverse, sides straight, base margined with black, finely and rather closely punctulate; elytra thickly and finely punctulate, pale yellowish, with the suture and four narrow lines black (the first and third not quite reaching the base). ♂ anterior claws much elongate, deformed, subequal, the external one flattened. L. 4.75 mm.

Lake Labache; very distinct by the male characters; the 3d joint of the anterior tarsi is also feebly bilobed and the claw joint is large and hardly longer than broad.

Hydrobius Matthewsii, n. sp.—Rather elongate, parallel, convex, testaceous; antennæ rather short, stout, 7th joint nearly as long as 9th, club pale head finely punctulate; thorax broader than long, narrowed towards the front which is truncate, front angles rounded, sides rounded towards the base, hind angles evident, obtuse, surface rather thickly punctulate, with a transverse punctate basal impression terminating in a fovea on either side; scutellum strongly punctate; elytra punctate-striate, sutural stria more deeply impressed, intervals punctulate and confusedly rugulose; body beneath smooth, femora deeply punctate. L. 4—6½ mm.

Flying at dusk near Gold Stream, Vancouver Island. The Messrs. Matthews took three or four fine male specimens of this species, which deepens in color to piceous-brown, and the punctuation varies in intensity.

Anisotoma paludicola, n. sp.—Regularly ovate, dark chestnut-brown, antennæ long, club lax, head scarcely punctulate; thorax convex, posterior angles obtusely rounded, surface shining, clearly and rather closely punctate; elytra also rather closely punctulate throughout, and feebly transversely rugulose, a sutural row of punctures tolerably marked. L. 3½ mm.

Sweeping at dusk in the marshes on El Cajon Ranch, near San Diego. Allied to *A. morulus*, but distinct by the more strongly punctate thorax and the irregularly punctate elytra.

Prostomis americanus, n. sp.—Elongate, flat, testaceous-red, parallel; head and thorax rather obsoletely punctate, the latter longer than broad, with a median line; elytra punctate-striate, intervals smooth. L. 5½ mm.

Flying at dusk near Gold Stream, Vancouver Island, at the end of July. It is extremely close to the European *P. mandibularis*, from which it only differs by the longer 3d joint and the more oval terminal

joint of the antennæ, the more rounded sides to the thorax and the shape of the jugular processes, which are very much less curved inwards towards each other in the American species.

Lasconotus? linearis, n. sp.—Elongate linear, not very convex, pitchy brown, clothed with a tolerably dense golden pubescence; head broad, scabrous; thorax longer than broad, front angles acute, sides crenulate, straight, narrowed slightly towards the base, disc scabrous, with two shallow foveæ towards the base, which is strongly margined; elytra each with five slightly raised lines, intervals with two rows of rather deep punctures, base and subapical spot rufous; body beneath opaque, punctate. L. 2.7 mm.

Under bark of Sycamore or some small forest tree at the Hot Springs in the Sta Inez Mountains. The little genus *Ozognathus* was excessively common in the same bark. This species agrees with *Lasconotus* in the 3-jointed club, but has the sculpture and appearance of *Synchyttodes* [*Ditoma*]; it should probably form a separate genus, which may be compared with *Illestus* Pascoe.

Oxylæmus californicus, n. sp.—Elongate, cylindrical, dark red, finely pubescent; head punctate; thorax elongate, very coarsely punctate, with a smooth medial line and well marked basal impression near the hind angles; elytra punctate-striate, interstices smooth; prosternal epipleuræ rugulose, ventral segments coarsely punctate. L. 3.5 mm.

Calaveras, Sierra Nevada.

Trogosita yuccæ, n. sp.—Elongate, dark pitchy brown, legs paler; head finely subrugulose, sparingly punctate, a short impressed frontal medial line, anterior edge deeply tridentate; thorax about as long as broad in front, sides almost straight at first, then rapidly obliquely narrowed towards the base, sides and base strongly margined, hind angles very obtuse, sculpture as on head; scutellum transverse, very small, elytra margined at base, with rows of impressed punctures, intervals flat, also with rows of finer punctures, at the apex a small sutural stria is indicated; beneath brownish, prosternum with a few deeply impressed punctures. ♂ mentum with a fulvous tuft of hairs. L. 19 mm.

Under bark of the tree Yuccas on the Mojave desert in May. Apart from the color it may be noticed that the eyes are more strongly granulated than in *T. virescens*.

Differs from *T. barbata* by much more sparse punctuation of head and thorax and very weak punctures on the elytra.

Colastus yuccæ, n. sp.—Broad, depressed, opaque, black, pubescent, closely subrugulose punctate throughout; thorax broader than long, feebly emarginate in front, front angles rounded, sides and base margined, the former broadly rounded, as are also the hind angles, base feebly sinuate in front of the scutellum; elytra with the sides acutely margined; pygidium sculptured as the rest of the upper surface. L. 5 mm.

Abundant in the unopened flower heads of *Yucca* in the Mojave desert.

***Colastus agavensis*, n. sp.**—Subdepressed, shining, with a faint golden pubescence, color varying from brown to fulvous, head punctulate, with a transverse line between the antennæ; thorax transverse, not emarginate in front, angles deflexed, rounded, sides and base margined, the former rounded as are also the hind angles, disc dark brown clearly punctulate; scutellum large, punctate; elytra hardly margined, dark fulvous, rather closely and even subrugulose punctulate; pygidium closely punctulate; prosternum smooth, ventral segments thickly punctate. ♂ with an additional dorsal segment. L. 4 mm.

Found at Fort Tejon in the flowers of the Agave.

EPURÆA Er.

***E. Hornii*, n. sp.**—Broadly ovate, subdepressed, entirely fulvous, hardly shining, pubescence yellow; antennæ with the club yellow, last joint narrower than 10th; thorax broader than long, narrowed in front, greatest breadth behind the middle, sides rounded, posterior angles slightly produced, acute, sides explanate, margin reflexed, not thickly punctulate; scutellum punctate; elytra broader than thorax, sides rounded, explanate, punctuation subrugulose, apex obliquely punctate. ♂ intermediate tibiæ simple. L. 4—4.5 mm.

Canada; (Horn.) This is the largest and broadest *Epuræa* known to me.

***E. (Dadopora) texana*, n. sp.**—Suboblong, not convex, entirely of a rich fulvous and clothed with golden hairs; antennæ with the 11th joint smaller than the 10th; thorax slightly transverse, very little emarginate in front, sides only slightly rounded, margins reflexed, but not explanate, hind angles right angles, sparsely punctate; elytra rather sparsely punctate, truncate behind, angles rounded; beneath finely punctate. ♀ intermediate tibiæ simple, posterior dilated, constricted at the base. L. 2.5 mm.

Texas; (Leconte.) This belongs to the same section as the *E. 10-guttata*, of Europe. *E. helvola* Er., is very distinct by the distant posterior coxæ and should form a new subgenus, which may be called *Epuræanella*.

***E. ? monogama*, n. sp.**—Deep brown, margin and legs rufous, somewhat shining, parallel, subconvex; upper surface closely and visibly punctate, punctures subrugulose in some lights, or possibly very faintly pubescent; thorax deeply emarginate in front, sides broadly margined, hind angles largely explanate, prominent, subacute, base not margined, sinuate behind the angles; scutellum triangular, punctate; elytra with the sides broadly flattened, apex subtruncate; beneath closely punctate, thoracic epipleuræ rugose. ♂ with an additional dorsal segment. L. 5 mm.

Found in Vancouver and throughout the Sierra Nevada in the small white globular fungus which occurs on dead pines. This will be found to have a hole underneath, and if carefully detached a pair

of the above insects will gennerally be found, unless a marauding *Trogosita* has taken possession.

PTOMAPHAGUS Ill.

P. leptinoides, n. sp.—Broad, depressed, shining, rather pointed behind, bright fulvous sparsely pubescent; head and thorax sparingly punctate, shining; elytra subrugulosely punctate, epipleuræ scabrous; ventral segments finely punctate; antennæ with the joints elongate, 2 = 3, 8 smallest of all and narrower than 7 or 9. ♂ anterior tarsi with three joints dilated. L. 3 mm.

Fort Crook; (Horn).

This remarkable species has a strong external resemblance to *Leptinus*, the head being small so that the thorax is largely rounded on the sides, the posterior angles are produced but rounded.

GRYNOCHARIS Thoms.

G. pilosula, n. sp.—Brown, oblong, subconvex, thickly clothed with a sericeous pale decumbent pubescence, mixed with sparse erect hairs arranged in rows; thorax transverse, sides rounded, crenulate, broadly explanate, front angles rounded, shining, sparsely punctulate; elytra shining, rather less strongly pubescent, deeply and pretty closely punctate, sides explanate in the basal third; beneath pubescent, body dark. L. 4.5—5 mm.

Oregon and Vancouver. Entirely unlike *G. oblonga* by the pubescent, punctate surface, but agreeing generically with it.

SCYMNUS Kug.

S. pacificus, n. sp.—Oval, shining, sparsely pubescent, punctate; thorax transverse, margined at base; elytra each with a large yellow discoidal spot before the middle; body beneath punctate, tibiæ and tarsi red. ♂ front angles of thorax testaceous. L. 2 mm.

Calaveras, also in North California, at Lake Port, on oak trees. The metacoxal lines are complete and reach the edge of the first ventral segment.

S. coniferarum, n. sp.—Oval, pubescent, black beneath; thorax black, front angles red, lightly punctulate, base margined; elytra fulvous-red, base and a subscutellar triangular patch black, visibly punctate. L. 1.5 mm.

Calaveras, Tahoe, San Barnardino, on pine trees. The metacoxal lines are semicircular, complete, reaching two-thirds the segment. This species is less rounded than its allies.

S. Phelpsii, n. sp.—Broadly rounded, convex, reddish-testaceous, clothed with a golden pubescence; thorax punctulate, base margined; elytra more visibly but not coarsely punctate, unicolorous; body beneath closely almost rugosely punctate throughout, legs pale, metasternum darker, almost black. L. 2 mm.

Victoria and New Westminster, by beating small shrubs in July. The metacoxal lines do not reach the edge of the segment and are incomplete externally.

CHAULIOGNATHUS Hentz.

Legs red at the base.

Sides of thorax straight, opaque.....**marginata**.

Sides of thorax rounded.

Thorax elongate, shining, elytra pale.....**discus**.

Elytra with apex black head red.....**profundus**.

Elytra with a subapical vitta black.....**opacus**.

Legs entirely black, elytra visibly punctate.

Thorax shining.

Elytra with the scutellar region and apical third black.....**basalis**.

Elytra with a small basal spot and posterior vitta black.....**Lewisii**.

Thorax with disc opaque.

Elytra with subapical vitta black.

Elytra with no basal spot, thorax subquadrate.....**pennsylvanicus**.

Elytra with scutellar spot black, thorax elongate.....**scutellaris**.

Elytra with apical third black.....**limbicollis**.

C. Lewisii, n. sp.—Orange-yellow, subpubescent, head, legs and antennæ black; thorax subquadrate, sides and angles rounded, disc black, with a narrow yellow margin, shining, posterior foveæ tolerably deep; scutellum black, shining; elytra slightly shining, distinctly granulate, or rugosely punctate, each with a small basal patch (not reaching the shoulder) black; also each with a long black vitta, starting from the basal third and narrowly edged with yellow; body beneath with the coxæ, metasternum and two spots on segments to six black. L. 10 mm.

New Mexico. (Lewis.)

Zeugophora californica, n. sp.—Bright orange, metasternum, body and disc of elytra black; head shining, sparsely punctate, antennæ long; thorax longer than broad, coarsely punctate, lateral tooth obtuse, sides quite straight in the posterior third; elytra very strongly punctate, orange, with a common black sutural band reaching three-quarters the length. L. 3.5 mm.

On willows at Crystal Springs, Oregon; rarely.

Cryptcephalus nigerrimus, n. sp.—Entirely black, shining; thorax convex, scarcely visibly punctulate; elytra clearly punctate striate, intervals smooth, the two first striæ do not reach the apex; prosternal epipleuræ smooth, ventral segments rugulose, pygidium shining, sparsely punctate. L. 4 mm.

Crystal Springs, San Mateo. Easily known by the shining black color throughout.

Pachybrachys Donneri, n. sp.—Black, rather densely clothed with a short decumbent gray pubescence; head closely and thickly punctate, with a frontal impression; thorax broader than long, front angles well defined, sides rounded, narrowed towards the base, which is margined and produced into a rounded lobe before the scutellum; the sides are more or less yellow, the punctures remaining black; scutellum pubescent, truncate; elytra closely and irregularly punctate, the base and one-third the external margin narrowly yellow; pygidium uniformly punctate and pubescent, sides narrowly yellow;

prosternal epipleuræ deeply punctate, ventral segments closely and finely punctulate and pubescent. L. 3—4.5 mm.

On willows at the eastern end of Donner Lake, not rare.

Pachybrachys circumcinctus, n. sp.—Black, pubescent beneath femora and thorax red, elytra margined with yellow; head thickly punctate, black varied with yellow; thorax transverse, sparsely rather coarsely punctate, red, margined narrowly with yellow, sides but little rounded, base depressed and strongly lobed in the middle, lobe yellow, base on either side narrowly black; scutellum black, smooth strongly inclined; elytra yellow, each with a broad black thickly punctured vitta reaching nearly to the apex, the yellow parts sparsely punctate, punctures black, the extreme margin and suture narrowly black; pygidium finely punctulate, pubescent, black and yellow; prosternal epipleuræ deeply punctate, ventral segments pubescent, the last partly yellow. L. 4.5—5 mm.

Crystal Springs, Oregon.

Glyptoscelis varicolor, n. sp.—Allied to *G. cuprascens*, but much more closely punctate and more pubescent; color varying from green to blue or coppery; head punctate, eyes rather prominent; thorax slightly transverse, sides margined, rounded, suddenly narrowed towards the base, lobed behind the eyes, disc closely punctate and pubescent; scutellum quadrate; elytra closely and irregularly punctate, pubescent, callus well marked, feebly margined; prothoracic epipleuræ deeply punctate, under surface generally punctate and pubescent, antennæ pale at the base. L. 3 mm.

Found at Fort Tejon, San Bernardino and Santa Barbara.

SCELOLYPERUS g. n.

Agrees in all respects with *Luperus*, but the hind tibix are deeply arcuate and furnished in their basal third with a strong triangular tooth. I have only seen one specimen and do not know if the character is sexual.

S. tejonicus, n. sp.—Body beneath and legs black, head and elytra steel blue, base of antennæ and thorax dark yellow; head smooth with a strong carina between the antennæ; thorax rather broader than long, apparently impunctate, sides rounded in front, narrowed towards the base; scutellum black, impunctate; elytra steel-blue, rather coarsely and sparsely punctate. L. 5 mm.

The only specimen before me is much broken and was taken at Fort Tejon about the end of May.

THRICOLEMA, g. n.

Elongate, nearly parallel, pubescent, eyes small, head not constricted behind, anterior coxæ contiguous, 1st joint of the four anterior tarsi longer than the others, claws simple, epipleuræ of elytra excessively feeble. I am unable to put this genus satisfactorily into any of the tribes of *Phytophaga*.

T. anomala, n. sp.—Elongate, reddish-brown, with a rather long gray pubescence; head deflexed, closely punctate, a smooth line between the antennæ; thorax broader than long, more sparsely punctate, front angles forming a small tubercle, sides subangulate in the middle; scutellum elongate, thickly pubescent; elytra closely punctate, pubescent, humeral angles well marked, apices rounded; beneath pubescent, finely punctate. ♂ 5th segment with a deep semicircular emargination. L. 8 mm.

Calaveras.

Luperus graptoderoides, n. sp.—Rather elongate, parallel, bright bluish-green, base of antennæ slightly paler, 2d joint shorter than the 3d; vertex smooth, separated by a strong transverse impression from the front, which has a well marked longitudinal carina; thorax quadrate, sparsely punctuate, sides margined, straight; scutellum large, black; elytra thickly punctulate, finely margined; body beneath smooth. ♂ last ventral segment broadly foveolate, truncate at apex. L. 7 mm.

Santa Barbara, Santa Bueneventura, by sweeping. Much larger than *L. smaragdinus*, and distinct by the punctuation and large black scutellum.

Orchestris ramosa, n. sp.—Ovate, feebly bronzed above, closely punctulate, antennæ pale red at base: frontal carina well defined, vertex punctulate; thorax broader than long, closely and rather strongly punctulate throughout, sides rounded; elytra finely margined, no humeral angles, closely punctulate, with a clear yellowish discoidal vitta on each, this vitta is rather dilated at the base and gives off an external branch immediately below the callus, in the middle it is linear but is abruptly thickened and recurved at the apex. L. 2 mm.

Lake Port, North California.

Crepidodera basalis, n. sp.—Greenish bronze, legs and antennæ reddish brown, very sparingly pubescent, form oblong, rather stout; vertex smooth, front divided into three smooth triangles between the antennæ, which are long and infusate at tip; thorax subtransverse, sparsely rather coarsely punctate, front angles not prominent, sides hardly rounded, finely serrate, base with a broad smooth impression, limited by a rather long well defined fold (the impression is roughened at the extreme end); scutellum large, smooth; elytra irregularly punctate; posterior tibiæ setose. L. 3 mm.

San Diego, devastating a blue flowering shrub in the canons round there.

Odontota Hardyi, n. sp.—Black, legs, thorax and elytra yellowish-red, the latter variegated with blackish; antennæ short abruptly elevate, seven joints free with a compressed annulate club of one joint; thorax subtransverse, very coarsely punctate, sides rounded and margined; scutellum small, black, transverse; elytra with a scutellar stria of 2, 3 dots, and with five pairs of rows of punctures separated by costæ, the 3d and 4th pairs confused at the base, edge of elytra serrate; under surface entirely black. L. 2½ mm.

Calaveras and Santa Barbara. Also taken by Mr. Hardy.